

THOUSAND LIVES ARE LOST IN THE LUSITANIA DISASTER MANY AMERICANS WERE ABOARD; WASHINGTON IS SILENT

THE WEATHER REPORT:

TULSA, May 8.—Temperature: Maximum 64, minimum 50, north wind, 1-7, showers, rain fall.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—D.R. 1000 a.m. Fair to warm, light in east Friday, Saturday, fair, warmer.

TULSA

DAILY

WORLD

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

Do you want to rent your room during the G. A. R. Reunion? If so Phone 369.

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TULSA, OKLAHOMA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915

TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Feared 1000 Lives are Lost When Lusitania Goes Down as Undersea Raider's Victim

Many Notables on Board The Giant British Liner; Hit Off Coast of Ireland

Six Hundred Survivors Are Landed at Queenstown; Rivals Titanic And Empress Disaster

BULLETINS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—A steward in the first boat which landed here said he feared 900 lives were lost by the sinking of the Lusitania.

Landing Survivors.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Cunard Steamship company at 9:45 p. m. received the following message from Liverpool:

"Queenstown wires Stormcock landing about 160 passengers and crew. It reported by the admiralty that travelers Dock and Indian Empire have about 200. Tug Flying Fish about 100. Three torpedo boats 45 and four dead. We are putting those landed up at different hotels and boarding houses but we cannot give a list of the survivors before morning as passengers are in such a state that their immediate wants must be our first consideration."

600 Are Saved.

LONDON, May 8.—(1:05 a. m.)—The admiralty states that between 500 and 600 survivors from the Lusitania have now been landed, many of them hospital cases. Several have died. Some also have been landed at Kinsale, the number not yet having been received.

No Official News.

LONDON, May 7.—(11:20 p. m.)—Up to the present hour no official news of the passengers and crew of the Lusitania has been made public.

Eleven at Kinsale.

LONDON, May 8.—(2 a. m.)—The admiralty states that the survivors of the Lusitania landed at Kinsale number eleven.

THOUSANDS AWAIT NEWS OF DISASTER

Scenes at Liverpool Reminiscent of Titanic and Empress Wrecks.

STRAIN IS TERRIBLE

Many Women Crowd Cunard Office Seeking News of Their Men.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Scenes reminiscent of the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland disasters were to be witnessed in Liverpool tonight where a large crowd, chiefly women relatives of the crew of the Lusitania, gathered outside the Cunard office anxiously awaiting news of their men. Little was available, however, but the people remained calm although the strain was terrible. So far as could be learned here tonight the Lusitania had no guns aboard.

150 at Queenstown. QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The tug Storm Cock has returned here bringing about 150 survivors of the Lusitania, principally passengers, among whom were many women, several of the crew and one steward. Describing the experience on the Lusitania the steward said: "The passengers were at lunch when a submarine came up and fired two

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Villages Repulsed. WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Caranza agency here announced tonight the receipt of a dispatch from Vera Cruz dated yesterday stating that General Trevino repulsed "with important losses an attack of Villa troops upon Ebanio." The message added that Trevino then "drove the enemy from their positions" and that the Villa forces lost about three hundred killed and many prisoners.

SAILED DESPITE GERMAN WARNINGS

First News of the Sinking of Liner Reached New York at 1 o'clock.

RELATIVES ANXIOUS

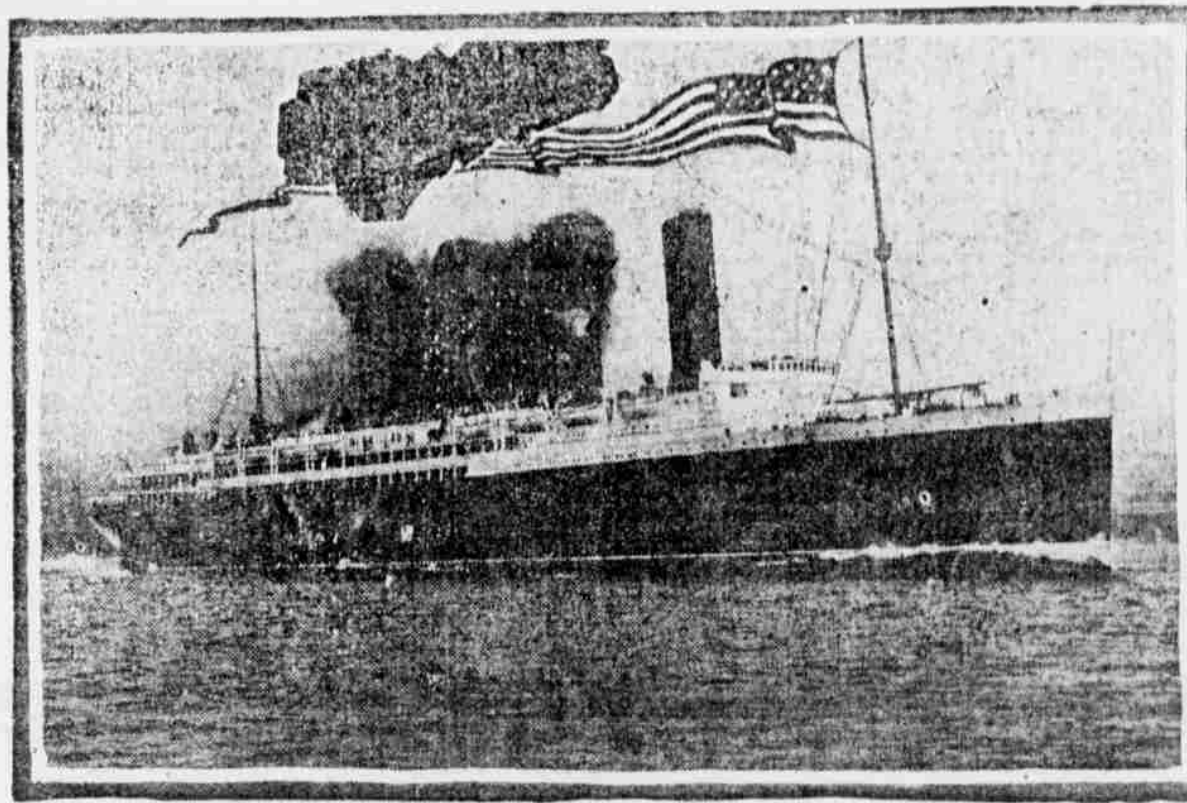
Telephone Calls From All Parts of Country Deluge Cunard Office.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The first news of the torpedoing and sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania came shortly after 1 p. m. today through an announcement from the local offices of the Cunard line that an unconfirmed rumor to that effect had been received from abroad. Less than an hour later the company made public additional messages confirming the report which in the meantime, however, had been verified by newspaper dispatches from London.

Conflicting reports came in during the afternoon to the line and to news agencies in regard to the safety of the passengers, but up to the early hours of the evening no definite information as to their fate had been received here.

1,251 Passengers. The Lusitania, with a total of 1,251 passengers aboard, of whom 188 were American, and with a crew of 816, sailed from here last Saturday in the face of a warning published on the day of her departure by the German embassy, which stated that travelers

Lusitania Torpedoed and Sunk Yesterday; She Was First Ship to Fly American Flag



The Lusitania was the first ship to take refuge by holding the American flag as it entered the blockade. Captain Dow, her commander, took the position that inasmuch as he carried on board Americans, he had the right to protect them under the Stars and Stripes.

Oklahomans Were Aboard Lusitania

TULSAN RESENTS MAURER CHARGES

Ben F. Rothstein of Majestic Theater Formerly a Pennsylvania Officer.

OFFICERS GOOD MEN

Constabulary Never Discriminated in Industrial Troubles, He Says.

THE Pennsylvania state constabulary has never discriminated in industrial troubles," said Ben F. Rothstein, local theatrical man, yesterday, when asked for his views on the testimony given before the United States commissioner on industrial relations at Washington Thursday by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania state federation of labor. Mr. Rothstein joined the Pennsylvania constabulary shortly after its organization in 1905, and was a member of the organization until October, 1910. He took part in many labor disturbances and is thoroughly acquainted with the work of the state troops.

MRS. CARMAN GOES ON WITNESS STAND

MINEOLA, May 7.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman testified in her own defense today at her trial on the charge of murder in connection with the shooting of Mrs. Louise D. Bailey in the office of her husband, Dr. Edwin Carman, in Freeport, June 30 last. Her testimony was almost identical with that related by her at the first trial last fall, which resulted in a disagreement. On direct examination Mrs. Carman denied everything to which Oella Coleman, her former negro maid, had testified. She admitted there was a pistol in her room at the time of the shooting. A small automatic pistol was placed in evidence. This bullet that killed Mrs. Bailey was of large calibre. After her cross-examination Mrs. Carman burst into tears. It was the belief of counsel for both sides that the case would go to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

Three Oklahoma City Persons on Ill-Fated Ship

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis and daughter Edith of Oklahoma City were on board the Lusitania when she sailed from New York. Lewis, a prominent cotton buyer, was en route to Liverpool.

Oklahoma Cotton Buyers.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., May 7.—R. J. Tamm and R. T. Moody of Gainesville, Tex., two of the largest cotton buyers in Texas and Oklahoma, were aboard the Lusitania when she sailed from New York Saturday. Other passengers included Elbert Hubbard, publisher of the Philistine; D. A. Thomas, the multi-millionaire Welsh coal operator, and his daughter, Lady Mackworth, the English suffragette. All the persons took occasion to say that they saw nothing to worry about in the advertisement.

San Antonio Man.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Among the Lusitania's first cabin passengers was W. Brodbeck Cloete of San Antonio, Tex.

AGAINST UNIONS OF FEDERATION

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Hearings on Pennsylvania railroad labor conditions practically were concluded today by the United States commission on industrial relations. J. G. W. Croighton, general superintendent of the system at Altoona, testified regarding the strike of shopmen at Altoona in 1911, asserting that the company did everything in its power to prevent the strike and later to prevent it from spreading. He frankly told the commission that Pennsylvania officials were opposed to unions of their employees who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or which might involve the company in sympathetic strikes.

W. H. Pierce of the Brotherhood of Federated Railroad Employees, who conducted the Altoona strike, created a stir when he recalled to the stand today by charging that members of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen were paid money by an official of the Pennsylvania after the strike of 1911. He said one of the men confessed to receiving money and told him who paid it.

Limitations of Wealth. "Money isn't everything." "How now?" "Here an English millionaire has spent thousands of pounds to assemble about five thousand fleas." "Well?" "Yet the average yellow dog can show almost as fine a collection."

JAP SHIPS READY FOR EMERGENCIES

While Awaiting China's Reply Japanese Prepare for War.

HOPE FOR PEACE

Despite Pressing of Demands the Mikado Desires Mediation.

TOKYO, May 7.—(9:45 a. m.)—The Japanese await China's reply to the Japanese ultimatum. The government, it is stated, has been deeply desirous of avoiding a rupture with China which it was admitted would prove embarrassing. Pending the receipt of China's reply, however, military and naval preparations are being pushed vigorously. Five transports laden with troops have sailed from Hiroshima in the direction of China and numerous warships have left for secret destinations. Warden, Japanese, has deprived Professor Aika, Japanese advisor to President Yuan Shi Kai, of his professorship and he has disappeared. Previously he had been denounced as a Chinese spy and the police were protecting him.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first provisional president of China, has been seen frequently in Tokyo recently. The Yokohama Hochi declares that if war between Japan and China develops the revolutionists in China who side with Doctor Sun are likely to seize the opportunity to strike against Yuan Shi Kai.

Translate Ultimatum.

PERKINS, May 8.—(3:05 a. m.)—The attaches of the foreign office were at work all night translating Japan's ultimatum and drafting the terms of China's compliance with the demands which will be submitted to Yuan Shi Kai and the state council this morning at 10 o'clock. The reply will be delivered to M. Hoki, the Japanese minister, this evening or Sunday morning. The note will accept the demands without qualification. The government expects no serious revolutionary outbreak from the people. The military leaders have assured Yuan Shi Kai that their support would continue.

Washington Trembles on Receipt of News; Wilson Will Demand Reparation

First Thought of Wilson Is for Safety Of the Americans; no Official Statement Last Night

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson had just finished luncheon and was about to leave the White House for a drive when he heard the news of the sinking of the Lusitania. At the cabinet meeting less than an hour before the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulfight with the death of three Americans had been discussed and a party of cabinet members had gathered for luncheon at a nearby hotel where the news was taken to them. All the secretaries immediately hurried back to their offices.

The president's first question of the secretary, who brought him the dispatch, was whether any lives had been lost and his relief was evident when he was told the first dispatch indicated that all had been saved. He abandoned his ride to keep in close touch with the state department, which soon after transmitted to him Ambassador Page's cablegram, which was the first official information to reach the government, and kept to his study for the remainder of the afternoon reading dispatches as the secretaries brought them in. He made no comment and White House officials said none would be forthcoming at all until after all the facts were known.

Washington Shocked.

The degree of concern which the administration would feel in the incident, officials stated, would be measured by whether any American lives were sacrificed in the German coup to sink the big liner.

As the latter dispatch came in, indicating that efforts to save had been successful, profound relief was apparent.

Even though it had been feared that the liner might be attacked, to the president and his official family the news was a shock and a surprise. It might truthfully be said that it burst upon official Washington like a bomb. At the first moment all officials realized that the number and importance of the Americans aboard the Lusitania might face Washington with the most serious situation since the outbreak of the war. For some hours officials silently and gravely scanned the news dispatches and eagerly awaited some official advice from London of the American consulates scattered along the region of the disaster, withheld their comment, merely expressing the hope that no Americans had been lost. The tension of the first few hours, however, in all branches of the government, was unrelieved. It probably has not been equalled since the Mexican crisis reached its height, just two years ago.

Deluged With Inquiries.

The state department and executive offices were deluged with a steady stream of inquiries, many of which came from the diplomatic colony. After dinner the president returned to his study and spent the evening reading the dispatches.

GERMANS PLANNED TO SINK STEAMER

In Sinking of Lusitania Kaiser's Efforts of Days Have Been Crowned.

WARNED AMERICANS

Anonymous Letters Sent to U. S. Citizens Who Had Engaged Passage

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Torpedoing of the British liner Lusitania with scores of Americans on board shocked official Washington today as had no other incident since the outbreak of the European war. The feeling was widespread if any American lives had been lost the United States, in view of its strong warning to Germany, would be confronted with the necessity of taking steps to safeguard the lives of its citizens on the high seas. The sinking of the Lusitania marks the climax of a series of incidents since the announcement of the German war zone decree concerning which the American government has been silent. It is now predicted that even though it develops that no American lives were lost on the Lusitania general representation will be made by the United States covering all the cases involved—the death of Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, when the British steamer Falaba was sunk, the dropping of bombs on the American steamer Cushing and the attack on the steamer Gulfight which was wrecked with a loss of three American lives.

The report that the Lusitania was

DISASTER SHAKES ALL WALL STREET

General Collapse Followed Receipt of Lusitania Going Down.

STOCKS FALL OFF

International Bankers Say Most Acute Stage Has Been Reached.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Wall street shook from center to circumference this afternoon when confirmation of the sinking of the Lusitania was received. A general collapse followed the news with such excitement as has not been witnessed since the war began.

The news created a painful impression in all circles. International bankers refrained from expressing any opinion as to the effect of torpedoing of the British liner upon the duration of the war. The relief was expressed, however, that the situation had reached a most acute phase, so far as it might affect Washington's attitude.

Later reports that no lives had been lost afforded relief since it was supposed to minimize the possibility of complications between this government and Germany.

Steel Declines. Bethlehem steel, which had attained a new high record of 159, was the first stock to feel the effect of the wave of selling, making an extreme decline of 29 points to 130. Westinghouse Electric, another war specialty, meanwhile broke 21 points, Amalgamated Copper 21 points and

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